

TWO NEW SPECIES OF HISTER.¹

BY F. G. CARNOCHAN

Hister solaris sp. nov.

Oval, shining, about the size of *Hister furtivus*. Head punctate with frontal stria semicircular, deeply impressed, not reëntrant. Pronotum punctate, external and internal striae entire, gradually approaching at base, and between them confused striae usually extending past the middle. Margin of thorax ciliate. Three entire dorsal striae, the fourth basal, with a faintly defined apical appendix, the fifth apical, faintly defined; the sutural apical, sometimes extending as far as the middle; outer subhumeral a short mark in the basal third, faintly impressed or absent, inner subhumeral visible as a short stria apically, or reduced to a few shallow punctures, which are barely discernible. Elytra red with trapezoidal black spot and black posterior margins; inflexed portion of elytra red, shading to brown at extreme edge. Anterior femora brownish, bidentate, middle and hind femora red, tipped with black at each end. Length (from base of thorax to apex of elytral suture) 3.5 mm.

This species is closely related to *arcuatus*, differing from it only in color, which in *arcuatus* is mahogany and black, while in this species is orange-red and black, and in the distribution of the color. *Arcuatus* has the mahogany spot surrounded with black, the inflexed flanks being black. This species has the inflexed flanks orange-red. *Arcuatus* is slightly larger and more robust.

Described from six specimens; two from Wenatchee, Washington, May 8, 1908 (W. M. Mann); one from Wawawai, Washington, April 24, 1909 (W. M. Mann); one from Corvallis, Oregon, April 20, 1910 (sent to me by C. A. Frost); two in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History from Douglas, Wyoming, and Nevada. The type from Wenatchee, is in my collection; the others are in the collections of Mann, Frost and the American Museum.

Hister ednæ sp. nov.

Oval, black, shining, about the size of *Hister sedecimstriatus*. Head with a few indistinct punctures, frontal stria semicircular, entire, not reëntrant. Prothorax bistrate; the outer stria entire, slightly sinuate; the inner also entire, slightly sinuate, closer to the outer at the base than at the apex, and slightly hooked inward at the base; sparsely punctate laterally inside inner stria for one-half the length of stria from base, also with a finely punctate area in front of the scutellum. Elytra

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with five deeply impressed striae, the fourth very slightly abbreviated at base; the fifth arching at base and joining the sutural; oblique humeral finely impressed; subhumeral subentire, not quite attaining the base, deeply impressed; the inner subhumeral represented by a series of distant punctures in the apical half. Propygidium bordered by fine, dense punctures, inside of which are very coarse punctures which become more widely separated towards the center and apex, which is nearly smooth. Pygidium much more finely and densely punctate, the punctures becoming more sparse at the apex. Prosternal lobe margined. Mesosternum subtruncate, with an entire marginal stria which is deeply impressed. Anterior tibiae five-dentate; the four lower teeth large and distinct, the upper tooth reduced to a small denticle; the first tooth not bifid. Length (from base of thorax to apex of elytral suture) 2 mm.

This well-marked species can not be assigned to any of Horn's groups. In general appearance and elytral striation it closely resembles *sedecimstriatus*, but the single subhumeral, the presence of two entire thoracic striae, and the slightly emarginate mesosternum prevent its being placed in the *americanus* group; it cannot be placed in the *serrus* group to which its mesosternum would lead because of the entire subhumeral, the five entire dorsal striae and the five-dentate tibiae, nor can it be placed in the *merdarius* group because of the completeness of the elytral pattern. It should be placed as a connecting link between the *serrus* and the *americanus* groups.

Described from two specimens collected at Southern Pines, North Carolina, March 19, 1912. (A. H. Mancee). The type is in my collection.